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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL
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(Complete Market Reports.)

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BRITISH SUBMARINE, WITH COMMANDER AND CREW, SUNK IN CHANNEL APPROACH

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR ELLIS GIVES 31 REASONS

Declaration Made That New Evidence Has Been Found Favoring Youth Accused of Killing Girl.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Albert Ellis, convicted and given life imprisonment by a jury for the murder of his former fiancee, Edna Ellis, 18, a stenographer, was filed today in Judge Hartmann's court, where the trial was held. It probably will be argued next Friday, court attaches said.

Aside from one point, the motion is a formal one, of the sort usually filed in such cases. The one exception is a declaration that new evidence favoring Ellis has been found since the verdict was reached last Tuesday night. This evidence, it is stated, is of value, particularly in view of the man standing at the English Channel, the Admiralty announced this afternoon.

The disaster to the K-5 occurred while she was practicing with four other submarines of the "K" class. She submerged and never rose to the surface again.

The complement of the lost submarine was not given, but vessels of this class carry approximately six officers and 50 men.

The disaster occurred 100 miles off Land's End. A full complement of officers and men was aboard. The "K" class of submarines is the latest type of British submarines. The vessels being 333 feet in length, with a surface speed of 24 knots and a speed submerged of nine knots. They carry eight torpedo tubes, one four-inch gun and one three-inch gun. Cause of the disaster is not known.

Four of those fired were arrested for passing Delmar cars, that were taking on and discharging passengers in the vicinity of the boulevards. They were: Melvin A. Whittier, 2817A Whittier street; Dan Eberhardt, Webster; Harry C. Sauer, 751 Bayard avenue; and Julian Schwander, of the Washington Hotel. The two others were charged with passing standing street cars, that were taking on and discharging passengers in the vicinity of the boulevards.

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One of these witnesses said he knew Ellis.

Defense Claims Misstatement.

It was the contention of the defense during the trial that confessions which Ellis signed, admitting that he slashed Edna Ellis' throat with a razor on a vacant lot near home, 1833 North Garrison avenue, on the night of Nov. 4, were obtained by the police by mistreatment.

The motion for a new trial was filed by William Maffit Bates, Ellis' lawyer, who has said that if it is denied he will appeal the case. In case of an appeal, Ellis would remain in jail here pending a decision on the appeal.

Bates names 31 reasons why, in his opinion, a new trial should be granted. Most of them follow the routine, for instance that the court erred in admitting evidence of confession in not taking the case away from the jury, in not instructing the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, in not admitting certain testimony offered by the defense, in admitting certain testimony offered for the prosecution, and in giving his instructions to the jury.

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Refers to Motion to Dismiss.

There is a reference to a motion made during the trial by Bates that the jury be dismissed, on the ground that he had heard improper and pre-judicial testimony. Bates declares that this motion should have been upheld.

It is set out in the motion that attorneys for the State, in their arguments before the jury, called attention to Ellis' failure to testify in his own defense, and that this was improper.

TROTZKY HAS \$40 DUE HIM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Indebtedness Is Admitted at Club Dinner by Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Canadian Pacific Railway owes Leon Trotsky \$40. This was admitted at a dinner by Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal, chairman of the board of the railroad system at the dinner of the Canadian Club here last night.

Rowell, Canadian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, was speaking for the State, in their arguments before the jury, called attention to Ellis' failure to testify in his own defense, and that this was improper.

**A. St. Louis Marine Lieutenant
Tells the Truth About the
Marines in Haiti—Declares that
the corps is doing a great work
there and that stories of brutalities
and oppressions against the natives are without founda-**

tion. "Mr. Beatty is not the only young man of prominence Lord Shaughnessy has produced. Our guest may not be so proud of it, but when Trotsky lived in New York he also worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway here."

"Trotsky," interrupted Lord Shaughnessy, "and we still owe him \$40."

Order Your Copy Today

KIEL SAYS HE WILL "RUN LIKE A DEER" FOR RENOMINATION

**Mayor "In Race to Stay" and
Predicts He Will Outdistance
All Opponents.**

Mayor Kiel, upon his return from Washington today, told political advisers who met him at the train and assembled in his office that he was not alarmed by their reports that he was sure to have opposition in the primary for the Republican nomination for Mayor, and added that he would "run like a deer," and outdistance all opponents.

"I am not worried," he said, when told that Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Burkhardt, attorney for the Board of Trade, likely would be a candidate next week. "I expect all come in. I have a good start. I had two opponents in the last primary, and defeated both. My last four years have been years of a good record, I believe, and I feel that the people like me."

A suggestion has come from some quarters that he withdraw. "Not a chance," the Mayor said. "I am in the race to stay."

The Mayor went to the office of Collector Edmund Koel for a conference this afternoon, remaining an hour and a half. He said upon emerging that he had discussed his trip East with Koel and mentioned the weak points of some of the men now mentioned in connection with the race for Mayor. "We did not go into the matter thoroughly," the Mayor said.

Kiel said that the talk was principally about the Mayor's trip this afternoon.

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Order Your Copy Today

CHICAGO BUILDING INQUIRY TO COVER ALL BRANCHES

**With 47 Material Men, Labor
Leaders and Contractors
Indicted, Grand Jury Will
Be Continued.**

**COLLUSION TO HOLD
UP PRICES CHARGED**

**Union Men Reported to Have
Accepted Bribes — Com-
bination Against Out-of-
Town Materials Charged.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—District Attorney Charles F. Clyne this morning announced that the 47 building material men, contractors and union labor leaders indicted yesterday by the Federal grand jury would be brought to trial at the earliest possible date.

He declared that the investigation in the building trades had barely begun and that the present grand jury would be continued to conduct inquiries into the other branches of the building industry, including sheet metal workers and marble workers.

"I deem it my duty," said Clyne to rush the trials because of the building shortage, which is responsible for the high rents being paid by Chicago and I fully expect to bring out an amazing condition of extortion during the course of the trial. The extortion cases and the evidence will be turned over to the State's Attorney for prosecution.

Five business agents of unions are named. They are: William C. Sauer, 751 Bayard avenue; and Julian Schwander, of the Washington Hotel. The two others were charged with passing standing street cars, that were taking on and discharging passengers in the vicinity of the boulevards.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

GILLASPY HELPS TAKE THREE MEN ROBBING STORE

**Assistant Chief and Police-
men Respond to Signals,
Interrupt Looting of Cramer
Drug Store.**

**TAXICAB WAS WAITING
HALF A BLOCK AWAY**

**Two Robbers Run Into Arms
of Officers in Early Morning
Burglary at Page and
Taylor Avenues.**

Three men were captured by the police today at 12:45 a. m. in the Cramer Drug Co., Taylor avenue and Page boulevard. The front door of the store had been forced. Goods valued at about \$150 were piled near a side door. A taxi cab was standing about half a block from the store.

The police received a telephone call that the store was being robbed. Police lights in the vicinity were flashed and were answered by Assistant Chief Gillaspy, who was on his way home, and two patrolmen, who were at about half a block from the store.

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U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN DEFINES 'CALIFORNIA ISSUE'

Roland S. Morris Says Japanese Object to Being Deprived of Certain Rights Other Aliens Enjoy.

EXPLAINS THEIR FEAR OF LEGISLATION

He Has Been Conducting Negotiations With Shidehara With View to Laying Basis of U.S.-Japan Treaty.

By the Associated Press
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Discussing what he termed "the California issue," an address today before the University Club, Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, declared that the Japanese were fearful that California, having devised the plan of classifying aliens on the basis of their eligibility to citizenship, might use this method not only in property rights but also in personal rights.

Ambassador Morris, who has been concluding the negotiations with Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, with a view to laying the basis of a treaty between the United States and Japan, further declared that the Japanese protest against the California anti-aliens law presented to the American people the definite question of whether in the large view of America's relations with the Orient, it is wise to classify aliens on the basis of their eligibility to citizenship.

Issue Involved Presented.

Presenting the issue involved in the present negotiations Morris asked that it be borne in mind that the Japanese were not complaining because its nationals resident in the United States are ineligible to citizenship; not asking any greater rights for its nationals than those conceded to other aliens; not questioning the fact that the United States Government has placed heavy obligations, legislation covering admission or residence of foreigners not seeking removal of present restrictions on Japanese immigration. The Japanese Government, he added, does "contend that it is unjust and unfair to pick out a particular group of aliens who are under certain political disabilities and deprive them of rights which all other aliens are permitted to enjoy."

"I am an alien resident in the United States," said Ambassador Morris after asserting that he was not discussing the merits of the issue, but its definition, "are not eligible to citizenship, our naturalization laws having been interpreted as applying to only white persons or persons of African descent. This is a non-discrimination or perhaps better, a selection of those whom we are most anxious to have as our citizens, and not another who are willing to admit to the privilege of American citizenship. But it is clearly not discrimination of a character which could properly be the subject of complaint by a Government whose nationals might be excluded. No Government would consider it proper or expedient to protest because its citizens were not permitted to expatriate themselves. A friendly state must regret and deplore such a policy and even hope that some day it would be changed, but it would undoubtedly claim for itself and concede to other states the inherent right of a sovereign state to determine the conditions and limits of naturalization."

What Complain Is.

"May I ask you, therefore, to note carefully this point: The Japanese Government is not complaining because Japanese aliens resident in the United States are ineligible to American citizenship."

"Nor is the Government of Japan asking for its citizens residing among us any greater rights than those conceded to other aliens. It accepts and in its own domestic legislation has often acted upon the principle that the State has the right to impose reasonable restrictions upon the property rights of foreigners who choose to live or pursue their occupations within its borders."

"May I ask you, therefore, to note in the second place that the Government of Japan is not in any way questioning the right of our Government to pass, subject to its treaty obligations, any legislation it may see fit covering the admission or residence of aliens among us. It is true that by the time of 1911 Japanese were granted full rights of admission to and residence in our country. But this right was granted only upon the express understanding that the Japanese Government would continue voluntarily to limit immigration as provided in the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' of 1908."

"The third place, therefore, may I ask you to note that the Japanese Government and the people are not complaining for the reason that of the present restrictions on Japanese immigration. On the contrary, the Government has shown a willingness to examine and correct any of the defects and abuses of the existing arrangement."

California Issue.

"What, then, is this much talked of 'California issue'? Of what does Japan complain? Let me try to answer these questions. As I have already stated, Japanese aliens are ineligible to citizenship under the ad-

Root Says Disarming Talk Should Wait Till March 4

He Declares Discussion With Other Nations Should Not Be Attempted Until After New Administration Is Established.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The question of total or partial disarmament should not be discussed by the United States with other nations pending a change of administration March 4, Elihu Root, who helped to form the international court of arbitration under the League of Nations, declared today in a letter to Chairman Butler, of the House Naval Committee.

The precise method of procedure Root said, ought to be determined after and not before Mr. Harding and his Secretary of State have had an opportunity to inform themselves and to reach conclusions as to the way which affords the best prospect of success. Action on your part based upon any opinion which you can form now as to the best method of procedure might prove to be a misleading thing and might create obstacles to success instead of helping it along.

Root declared his strong belief that the steps should be taken promptly after the new administration is established to bring about a general agreement on that question. It is plainly impracticable to accomplish this before the change of administration.

Discourages Hasty Action.

"I feel strongly that steps should be taken promptly after the new administration is established to bring about a general agreement on that question. It is plainly impracticable to accomplish this before the change of administration.

"The precise method of procedure through which the attempt should be made I think ought to be determined after and not before Mr. Harding and his Secretary of State have had an opportunity to inform themselves and to reach conclusions as to the way which affords the best prospect of success. Action on your part based upon any opinion which you can form now as to the best method of procedure might prove to be a misleading thing and might create obstacles to success instead of helping it along."

"The subject is especially difficult because of the disturbed condition of Eastern Europe, and it is difficult because too many nations have special apprehensions of danger against which they wish to guard. The new administration will soon learn what is the best way to deal with these difficulties. It may be that they cannot all be dealt with in the same way or by the same process."

"I think this expresses my view as fully as I could do if I were to go to Washington and appear before your committee."

Root's letter was presented to the Naval Committee today by Chairman Butler.

Writing to Chairman Butler under date of Jan. 20, Mr. Root said:

"I have your letter of Jan. 14 asking for an opinion to aid your committee in considering an estimate for additional ships of war requiring for their completion the sum of \$107,177,900.

"I do not feel like hazarding an opinion as to what reply other Government might make to a suggestion from our Government for the appointment of representatives to meet for the purpose of discussing

ministration interpretation of our nationalization laws. But personal and property rights they have shared equally with other aliens. In 1913, the Japanese had done the plan of classifying aliens on the basis of their eligibility to citizenship, and then proceeded to deprive those who were ineligible of certain property rights previously enjoyed by all aliens. In 1920 this legislation was amplified by an initiative and referendum act. Other states are now seriously considering similar legislation and the people of Japan are fearful lest this method may be used not only in property rights but also in personal rights."

"It is against this method that the Government and people of Japan are most vigorously and earnestly protesting. They do not wish to pick out a particular group of aliens who are under certain political disabilities and deprive them of rights which all other aliens are permitted to enjoy."

"The Japanese protest presents to all our people this very definite question: In the larger view of our relations with the Orient, is it wise to thus classify aliens on the basis of their eligibility to citizenship?"

"It is not for me to answer this question. The answer must be made through the American people speaking through the recognized organs of their Government. But it is important that we should be prepared before us just what the issue is so that we may more intelligently determine it in the light of the facts and arguments which are being submitted to us."

JAPAN'S OPPPOSITION PARTY URGES FRIENDSHIP WITH U. S.

Evacuation of Siberia and Insistence Upon Nation's Rights in California.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Jan. 22.—Immediate evacuation of Siberia, universal suffrage and insistence upon Japan's rights in the California question, were demanded in resolutions passed Friday at a general meeting of the Kensei-ka, the opposition party of Japan.

The tools had been received at a railroad depot here, but had never reached Hitchcock. The markings on them had been rearranged with the American Inspector, and Hitchcock said his identification of them was positive.

At this point, the inspectors said, Kyle ran his hand through his hair and said, "Well, what's what?"

"I know it was some but I was not the only one in it," The inspectors said that at this stage of his confession he was named another man, but not in a way that seemed to justify that man's arrest.

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YOUTH IS KILLED BY TRAIN

Arthur Reynolds, 22 years old, who disappeared last Monday from his home near Greenville, Ill., 52 miles east of St. Louis, was struck and killed last night by a Pennsylvania passenger train near Troy, Ill., which is 21 miles from Greenville. Herr Crispin said he believed a resumption of trade relations with Germany would be aided on a barter basis even if the Russian gold supply was now greater in peace times, owing to the fact that the former Emperor's private fortune and jewels were in the possession of the Government.

Answering the interpellation, Dr. Simon said:

"The German Government has not been able to alter the conditions which have complicated political and trade intercourse with Russia throughout the whole world. The cause for this is found primarily in the complete evolution of Russia from her former economic system, her artificial isolation from the sea, her inaccessibility by land and the total collapse of the Russian transportation facilities, the final obstacle in the way of the Soviet government's principles governing international trade and its attitude with respect to revolutionary propaganda."

Conditions of Trade.

The reasons why Germany had not yet resumed relations with the Soviet, Dr. Simon added, were explained by the Moscow government's failure to make due amends for the murder of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, and the consistency with which the Soviet regime had attempted to carry on political agitation in Germany.

The Foreign Minister accused M. Zinovjev (former Bolshevik Governor of Petrograd) and M. Lasowsky (one of the Bolshevik leaders who was expelled from Germany) with flagrant breaches of German hospitality.

"Our is the best market in the world, because we are largest in consumption and the ablest to buy. The application lies in a perfectly justifiable ambition to make the Southland as industrially eminent as the states of the North and East. There ought to be the flame of industry here in exceptional significance, because of your vast natural resources."

Reynolds departed from his home to walk to Greenville Monday night and did not return. Reynolds served a short enlistment with the Army of Occupation in 1918 and 1919.

HARDING TO BEGIN VACATION CRUISE IN FLORIDA TODAY

Continued From Page One.

be founded, and at the same time maintain American standards of production and American standards of living unless we make other peoples with lower standards pay for the privilege of trading in the American market.

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Merchant Marine Will Benefit South.

"The people of the South are just as much interested as any other geographical location in the development of an American merchant marine.

"Out of our abundance of resources and our great ability to produce and our low cost of labor, we

can easily compete with the world in world-wide trade. We ought to send out cargoes from Southland ports just as numerously as we do from Northern and Western ports.

"Of course, as a general rule, we cannot sell where we do not buy, but with a national economic policy safe-guarded in protective tariffs we can buy the things the production of which is not essential to our own good fortune, and expand our trade with those of whom we buy to supply our own needs which cannot be supplied here by our parents."

Burleigh was disengaged to discuss his age but admitted last night he was not 21 when he was married. He said "he was born 18." His parents explained he was large for his age and mature in appearance. He had listed in the army, they said, when he was nearly 12 years old, entering the service at St. Joseph, Mo. in April, 1917. At that time he told enlistment officers he was 20 years and 11 months old, they said.

SOLDIER AT 11, BOY WEDS AT 15

By the Associated Press.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—Raymond Burleigh, 11, was the youngest soldier to serve with the American Expeditionary Force when he married Tuesday to Miss Corrine Burfum, it became known yesterday. He served 29 months in France. He was 18 when he was mustered out in the fall of 1918.

"He had a contract to carry mail from the Post office to the railroad sta-

tion.

Mail Stolen From Wagon.

The mail was stolen in the fore-

noon Jan. 14 from a wagon which

stood in the alley back of the Post-

office and about half a block from

the alley entrance to Kyle's auto-

mobile accessory store. The wagon

was in charge of Sam Moreland, 65

years old, who for eight years has

had a contract to carry mail from

the Post office to the railroad sta-

tion.

Attendance at Art Museum During 1920 Was 240,947

Institution in Forest Park Drew More People Last Year Than Since 1916.

The total attendance at the Art Museum in Forest Park last year was 240,947. This is a gain of 13,575 over 1919, and the largest increase of visitors recorded since 1916.

Attendance at the museum has gained more than 100 per cent since 1912, which is thought to show a growing appreciation of the fine arts on the part of the public of St. Louis.

There is an increasing interest in the St. Louis Museum, which now contains among its collections, among the great art museums of the country.

Following is a list of the number of visitors in the last 12 years: 1909,

1914: 558; 1910, 66,131; 1911, 115,

1912, 115,760; 1913, 142,101;

1914, 232,597; 1915, 368,962; 1916,

252,560; 1917, 225,374; 1918, 193,

1919, 227,389; 1920, 240,947.

The attendance at the museum in 1917 and 1918 was due to war conditions.

California Issue.

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SCHWAB ITEM 'NOT CHARGED TO NAVY OR MARINE BOARD'

Walsh Committee Is Told \$260,000 Account Was Put Down to Profit and Loss by Bethlehem Co.

ACCOUNTING EXPERTS FIND NOTHING WRONG

Martin J. Gillen, Former Special Assistant to Chairman of Shipping Corporation, So Testifies.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Walsh committee investigating Shipping Board affairs was informed yesterday that the \$260,000 item alleged to have been charged up as personal expenses of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Co., was not charged to the Shipping Board or Navy.

This testimony was given by Martin J. Gillen, former special assistant to Judge Walsh, chairman of the Walsh committee investigating the Shipping Board, concerning the \$260,000 item alleged to have been charged up as personal expenses of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Co., was not charged to the Shipping Board or Navy.

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Reviews of the New Books

Conducted by
OTTO HELLER,

Professor of Modern European Literature in Washington University.

A SHORT LIFE OF MARK TWAIN, by Albert Bigelow Paine. (Harper & Bros.)

No person could better qualify to write of America's greatest humorist than Albert Bigelow Paine, Mark Twain's constant companion during the closing years of his life. To read the description of the sources from which sprung the books that have delighted us all is to step backward once more into the atmosphere of "Tom Sawyer" and "Roughing It," and the account of the closing years of Mark Twain's life presents the philosopher as he was, with all his intimates.

Those who for years have regarded the name with affection will be especially interested in the account of his last days and the fashion in which he faced the death he knew was coming without a tremor of fear or reluctance. Some time before, on the death of his daughter, Jean, he had remarked:

"I have been looking at Jean and envying her. I have never greatly envied anyone but the dead. I always envy the dead."

This was said in the moment of his great grief. But when he saw his own end approaching, his last bit of writing was a humorous array of instructions to those about to approach St. Peter's gate. One of these injunctions read:

"Don't try to kodak him. Hell is full of people who have made that mistake."

A characteristic bit of comment follows:

"Leave your dog outside. Heaven goes by favor. If it went by merit you would stay outside and the dog would go in."

The early history of Sam Clemens is described at just sufficient length to give the reader a glimpse of his father, John Marshall Clemens, and his mother, the former Jane Lampton. Her cousin, James Lampton, was the original of the immortal Mulberry Sellers in the Gilded Age and his own mother furnished the original of Aunt Polly in "Tom Sawyer." Sam Clemens himself, of course, was partly the original of Tom Sawyer, although this latter character was probably of a composite sort. Tom Blankenbush, a former playboy, Hannibal, Mo., was the original of Huck Finn and Mr. Paine relates episodes from which the sources of portions of the plot in "Huckleberry Finn" were drawn.

The varied career of Clemens as a pilot, as a soldier for a brief space in a company of volunteers in the Civil War, where most of the organizers were officers and only two or three were rated as privates, and his subsequent departure for the West with his brother, Orion, are described. The scenes of this western experience are familiar to most readers in the pages of "Roughing It." But it is interesting to read accounts of the originals from whom Clemens drew his characters and to see how always put himself in the unfavorable light in his own anecdotes.

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A LIFE OF ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, by E. T. Raymond. (Little, Brown & Co.)

In this discussion of the personal life of the one-time Premier of England, E. T. Raymond gives a striking picture of a man who has been in the British public eye since 1874. The first impression the reader is likely to form of Balfour is that he could not be a political success in the United States. That a man of his type could maintain the personal touch with his constituency that is essential in this country is unimaginable.

Balfour appears to be of a type so markedly British that he would be the delight of certain writers of comedy. Even in his youth he is described as one of those laborious, nenchalant young men of whom Dickens made fun: "very long, very thin, a little languid, a little affected." This does not read as if he was of lasting timber. Yet he has passed through some of the most strenuous administrative trials. He was a tall, well preserved, and apparently undisturbed, to visit this country during the World War and make an effective play to speed up aid in the struggle.

Raymond writes that Balfour's constant factor in his character, on this point he says:

"Between every round of a political fight he relaxed into lethargy, but when he had to stir him he would, as in his compulsion of weapons with an energy quite marvelous to those who had only seen him bored and supine. Nobody, in public life at least, has really succeeded in getting to know him. Mr. Balfour is an island entirely surrounded by urbanity (modified by some puzzling cross-currents) and many determined attempts at invasion have failed."

HOMESPUN AND GOLD, by Alice Brown. (Macmillan.)

COLLECTION of New England stories told in a pleasantly quaint style that brings back the spirit of long ago. Every

one of the 15 odd short stories has been more potent in performance than it was allied with greater energy and the capacity for decision and for all the other courses is right and all others wrong."

Yet when given charge of the Irish question in the days when Lord Balfour acted with unexpected decision. His first aim was to put down disorder and to do this he availed himself of the full power of the law. As his biographer says, if the law did not give him powers enough he either made them or invented them. In his hatred of lawlessness the winter continues his sometimes verged on illegality. As one definition had it, he stood for "precisionism as Cromwell, for reform as thorough as Parnell could desire."

In view of present conditions in Ireland, years after his own experience, it seems hard to believe that he could conclude so turbulent a scene of activity and disarray. Yet he clearly evidenced in this country and Canada that he possessed both. His speech before Congress in his wartime visit was a masterpiece of tact, especially in the fashion in which he emphasized the element of democracy in the war.

His policy in England, in treating those of contrary views, was extremely summarized. If a nonconformist was dead set against him, Balfour was extremely ready for him to be buried in a polite and tolerant manner. He was by no means ready to consider the nonconformist's claims when alive.

Balfour came from a borough where the total voting strength was less than 1000—which would be a small precinct in a St. Louis ward. In this country, a man with so small a constituency would have to submit himself to analysis and personal consultation with the voters. In England, despite his impregnable aloofness, Balfour has been repeatedly elected to office.

As a mere study of this difference in characteristics which succeeded in American and British politics, the book is well worth reading. And the reader will then have to attempt to diagnose and analyze Balfour for himself.

A POOR WISE MAN, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. (George H. Doran Co.)

IGNOR OF style and dramatic force make Mrs. Rinehart an immense favorite with a wide circle of readers of fiction, and she reaches the hearts of her readers by her own strong sense of realistic and colorful romance. In this story almost the entire action of the plot is taken from Anthony Carew, the impulsive-natured old steel king, to Jim Doyle, the radical leader, the sordid and unhappy Boyd family, and Willy Cameron, the poor wise young man who is perhaps less poor and less wise than the title indicates and who is rich in an old-fashioned type of courage and devotion that we all like to read about and see rewarded. Willy Carew, herself, a rather wilful young girl, flaring with the ardor and the faults and virtues of her age, and the time of the world she lives in, is rescued from the mess which her inexperience and fatuity plunges her into, by the dauntless Willy who is rescued from the mess of his mistakes self-sacrifice and sentiment. The story is told with a gentle, pointed wit and his gently flowing humor with the affection with which we greet a friend and a familiar face among a crowd of boisterous romances. Perhaps we are no longer attuned so perfectly to the style of writing that the author's articles are among those examining the less recent standards of the Atlantic Monthly. The scenes of the Atlantic Monthly are described. The scenes of this western experience are familiar to most readers in the pages of "Roughing It." But it is interesting to read accounts of the originals from whom Clemens drew his characters and to see how always put himself in the unfavorable light in his own anecdotes.

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THE DAME SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE AND OTHER PAPERS, by Samuel McChord Crothers. (Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

THE readers of the Atlantic Monthly have had the pleasure of seeing many, if not all, of these essays in the issues of that periodical, though Mr. Crothers' articles are among those examining the less recent standards of the Atlantic Monthly. The scenes of the Atlantic Monthly are described. The scenes of this western experience are familiar to most readers in the pages of "Roughing It." But it is interesting to read accounts of the originals from whom Clemens drew his characters and to see how always put himself in the unfavorable light in his own anecdotes.

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PASSENGER and FREIGHT SERVICES

VESTRIS New York to Liverpool Jan. 28

CARMANIA New York to Liverpool Jan. 29 Mar. 8 Apr. 16

SATURNIA Portland, Me., to Halifax, Liverpool and Glasgow Jan. 30

ITALIA New York to Vigo, Palma, Dubrovnik and Trieste Feb. 1

AQUITANIA New York to Cherbourg and Southampton Feb. 3 Feb. 28 Mar. 22

ALBANIA (new) New York to Cherbourg and London Feb. 8

CASSANDRA Portland, Me., to Halifax, Liverpool & Glasgow Feb. 10

COLUMBIA New York to Londonberry and Glasgow Feb. 19 Mar. 26 Apr. 23

SAXONIA New York to Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg

New York to Londonberry and Glasgow Mar. 5 Apr. 13

ALGERIA New York to Liverpool Mar. 5 Apr. 6 May 11

MARSILLA Boston to Glasgow Mar. 7

IMPERATOR New York to Cherbourg and Southampton Mar. 10

CARMONA New York to Liverpool Mar. 16 Apr. 22 May 21

ALBANIA (new) New York to Plymouth and Cherbourg Mar. 19 Apr. 29 June 4

K. & VICTORIA New York to Liverpool Mar. 22 Apr. 30 June 4

MAURETANIA New York to Cherbourg and Southampton Mar. 7 May 12 June 4

1200 OLIVE STREET, Post-Dispatch Bldg., St. Louis.

ACTION UPON LABOR ORDINANCE DEFERRED

Aldermen Hold Prevailing Wage Scale Bill for Week at Unions' Request.

Final action on the repeal of "the union labor law," which provides for the payment of the "prevailing wage scale" on municipal improvement work and preference in employment to citizens of St. Louis, was deferred by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The repeal bill, which had received the endorsement of Mayor Kiel, was to have come up for passage yesterday, but a delay of a week was voted at the request of labor interests.

The labor interests had opposed the repeal and civic and commercial interests, including the Chamber of Commerce, had favored it. Contractors said they could not bid on municipal work because the banks would not lend money on special tax bills, declaring the ordinance invalid.

The labor interests wrote to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank, Cleveland, with the expectation that that bank would furnish money to municipal contractors. No reply has been received from W. S. Stone, president of the Locomotive Engineers Union, and head of that bank. A communication from M. J. Cassidy, secretary of the Building Trades Council, was read to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Cassidy sought the delay in the repeal in order to present Stone's reply before final action is taken.

A proposed ordinance was introduced yesterday by Alderman August Niederlecker, authorizing the establishment of a girls' industrial farm in the city, and appropriating \$120,000 for the purpose. The bill was drawn up by Hugh K. Wagner, a member of an advisory committee appointed by Circuit Judge Hartmann, who has served as Judge of the Juvenile Court. A site close to Bellefontaine Farm, the boys' industrial farm, has been proposed for the girls' institution.

About 25 women representing the Women's Chamber of Commerce and the League of Women Voters, organizations which are interested in the passage of this ordinance, were present yesterday. The ordinance also would provide that delinquent children be detained "the least time possible."

BRIDE, 15, ADMITS HOLDUP WAS HOAX TO GET SELF DISCUSSED

Mrs. Josie Canning Says She Felt Obscure After Church Member Talked of Ellis Case.

Mrs. Josie Canning, 15 years old, of 408 Arco avenue, a bride of months, was the bride of Charles Canning, a foreman of the Blue Valley Butter Co., heard members of the Latter Day Saints' Church, Grand and Carter avenues, still discussing the Ellis murder case last night after services, and feeling a pang of obscurity, thereupon decided to do something to get herself discussed.

It occurred to Mrs. Canning as she stood at Grand avenue and Market street, her transfer point, that a vacant lot on Market, just west of Grand, was the place for her to break into the limelight, so she went to the lot and tied her ankles with a piece of wire and her hands in front of her with a handkerchief. She waited until she saw a man approach the ground. The man was Elmer Elmer, 3745 Marquette avenue, who stumbled over the prostrate form. She appeared to be unconscious, and Elmer carried her to a saloon nearby, where an ambulance was called.

At the city hospital Mrs. Canning was "revived" and pronounced uninjured. At the Laclede Avenue Police Station she was questioned and at first said she had been attacked and robbed by a man who was waiting for her car. But policemen found Miss Catherine Caine, 2823 Market street, who said Mrs. Canning prepared herself for the "attack," and when confronted with this information, Mrs. Canning admitted the whole thing was a hoax by which she had hoped to be lifted from obscurity. She was taken home early this morning by her husband.

QUEEN'S DAUGHTERS CENSURE SCANTY ATTIRE FOR WOMEN

The present modes of scanty attire for women and the character of certain theatrical productions are censured in a resolution passed yesterday by the Queen's Daughters, an organization of Catholic women devoted to charity. The organization was warned of the most serious discredit of society" by Rev. Michael O'Connor, S. J., in an address preceding the adoption of the resolution, the text of which follows:

"The prevailing tendencies of the times demand that Catholic women show by their conduct, dress and speech a strong protest against the prevailing modes of scanty attire and the extravagance of constant change in the modes. Much of the time and money spent in the pursuit of the latter could be used for much nobler purposes.

"Many of the theatrical amusements of the present time are unfit for presentation, and can be stopped only by the refusal of the public to patronize them.

"The amusements for the young, also the books and magazines read by them should be more closely censored."

Canadian Statesman Dies.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Arthur Lewis Sifton, Dominion Secretary of State since Dec. 3, 1913, died here yesterday. He was 62 years old.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF STOVES

20 to 25 Per Cent by Majestic Manufacturing Co.

A 20 to 25 per cent reduction in the price of coal and gas ranges was announced yesterday by the Majestic Manufacturing Co., 2014 Morgan street. The reduction, officials of

the company said, is in advance of expected reductions in costs.

The company statement said the reduction is the first in the iron manufacturing industry. Accepting a loss now, it is hoped, will tend to give an incentive to a business revival and will help bring prices to normal. No reduction in the price of iron or of labor has been made, the officials said.

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How Much of Your Credit Insurance Premium Goes to Pay Your Competitor's Losses?

You as a preferred risk can't get 100% protection on your Credit Insurance policy in a company making no discrimination as to classes of hazards.

You as a preferred risk are actually penalized because a large portion of your premium is paid out on hazardous risk losses, thus impairing your own protection. In the Reciprocal Credit Indemnity Exchange risks are carefully classified and carried *individually* on the books of the exchange, thus making possible a perfect equality of risk, full protection and profit participation to which your preferred classification entitles you, which profit distribution in other companies goes to stockholders in the form of dividends.

Our Non-Assessable Profit Sharing Plan eliminates automatically the chronic obligation to Credit Insurance by making every risk bear a charge proportionate to its classification and returning to our preferred risks the amount of excess premium to which their excellent credit experience justly entitles them.

Our Representative Will Furnish Detailed Information.

The Reciprocal Credit Indemnity Exchange

The R. C. Chipley Underwriting Company—Attorney in Fact.

Suite 1590

Arcade Building

Saint Louis

STARS of the STAGE AND OPERA

are constant users of

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

Many actors and actresses of world fame have testified to the merits of this fragrant French Eau de Quinine.

Nothing equals it for preserving the youthful beauty of the hair.

By keeping the scalp clean and healthy it prevents dandruff, the forerunner of baldness.

Use ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic faithfully for one month and

Watch the Results

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD

American Offices

ED. PINAUD BLDG. NEW YORK

Union Electric's Customer Gains the Index to St. Louis' Growth Past and Future

Buyers of Union Electric preferred stock are now owners of the electric power, light and heat industry serving a population of 1,000,000 people in the city of St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin, Jefferson and St. Louis counties, Missouri.

The steady growth of business is indicated in the following figures:

Year Ended	Number of Customers
Dec. 31	85,500
1916	86,750
1917	100,840
1918	112,484
1919	125,820
1920	125,820

Four years' gain.

In the Autumn of 1919, when we had approximately 85,000 customers, we published a statement that on January 1, 1920, we would have 150,000. Some then told us we were not realistic about St. Louis' growth. Fact is, we were not optimistic enough; we under-estimated. We now confidently expect on January 1, 1925, to be serving 200,000 customers in St. Louis and the region around St. Louis, on both sides of the river.

Union Electric's ability always to meet public demand for electric power, light and heat at low rates, has been one of the main factors in promoting industrial growth in the greater St. Louis district during the past four years. We intend that it will continue to be so. A survey of probable future increase of demand for electric services has just been completed, and the Company is preparing to meet that demand.

Buyers of our stock are helping us to build up our business and are sharing the dividends.

We know of no investment for St. Louis or for any that does more to insure the prosperity of our city.

The price of our shares is \$100 per share for cash; \$102 per share on a ten-payment plan, under which buyers draw 5% interest on installment payments. Anyone with \$100 cash can become the owner of a \$100 share, drawing \$7 a year in dividends—payable \$1.75 three months. Anyone with \$10.20 can make a first payment on a share, and in nine months more can become the owner of a \$100 share. Over 600 Louisians now own shares of stock. Others are buying in every day. Hundreds of them have been bought on the payment plan, by men and women who use this plan as a means of saving part of what they earn and of making their savings a business income.

SALES OFFICES

Room 201 Union Electric Building, 12th and Locust Streets, St. Louis, and Union Electric offices in Franklin, Jefferson and St. Louis Counties. Mail orders properly registered.

It is not convenient for you to visit one of our offices, and telephone us on your name and address, and we will send a man or a circular, as you prefer, to explain this offer in detail.

Name _____

Address _____

UNION ELECTRIC Light & Power Co.

ADVERTISING

1111 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Business firms in the world, advertising, other services are advertising in Post-Dispatch Want Page.

Why Not
Go to Church
By SOPHIE IRENE LOE

A YOUNG woman writes:

"I am a cripple, 21 years old, and scarcely ever go out unless to church once in a great while. That is the subject I want to write on."

"Please ask the young people this day why they do not go to church. You must have noticed the young people have given everything and every price when it comes time to go to church, but they are either too tired or too busy."

"Tell them if you wish to let me of me, a cripple, not go to church more than three times a year, and you give anything for the health's sake. How I sit and hear the church ring and just long to go, when God has blessed with cannot find time to go, but of going, turn their steps moving pictures or dance hall."

"Ask them to stop and think, and many others like me, who do not go, but long to go. I know write a piece that will touch the heart of them, and I am pleased and thankful to you."

The letter speaks for itself, plea worthy of every consideration, not only by young people, every person.

Why not go to church?

The doors are open wide, church. Why not go? What against it?

Just as this cripple says, can so easily go, why don't I? I know what one person answer me, a friend of mine say: "There is a bank near the church which I often go to every Sunday, pray most urgent prayers, go to buy bread the next day, a poor people out of their means is one of the pillars of the church. He will go on to tell me of another, another pillar, same church, who does this, the other thing that is what will explain how hypocritical people are and give that reason for not going to church."

Perhaps some of you who will agree with him. Perhaps you will point to the even a preacher goes wrong times. Perhaps some of you who have some constant church done you a great wrong.

But what has this to do with you going to church? Suppose for a moment members are not as you think them and are hypocritical.

You don't have to do what churchgoer does. The privilege to ask one's self is what church to give to you—themselves?

Well, I will tell you what me—any church of creed or denomination. It to do right. I never knew church in any place, anywhere that the world had seen.

I have never gone into and came out of it without thought that urged me to do better. No one can go to matter where or when, and tentively without getting one good thought with whom home.

If for nothing else, it is worth while to go to get thought—even on the change.

Who knows how thoughts may come to mind? And every year, as our production increases. That is the national responsibility and the declared policy of Congress as it is expressed in the Transportation Act, should have the full support of the people, and of their representatives in the Government.

There is no need of pleasures and recreation a church to get that some everybody needs—must be good. And each must agree in the aim of every church more good.

Suppose then that you do with that you see and hear in church no one there you to do what you are doing.

The cripple is right. For strong-limbed, why not church?

PALM BEACH BATHING SUITS ARE

WHILE it will be warm for the waters of the Gulf, the waters are warm enough for bathing, still, the new bath suits are being worn at Florida and other winter resorts, terest.

Many straight line bath suits are shown having the back lashed. Combinations are a particularly pretty and fashioned of silk and lace. Underpart is of blue Jersey strap over the shoulders, of rose silk cut with diamonds to the waistline. A narrow belt is used with this garment.

Fiber silk is being used more as a bathing fabric, promises to surpass the in popularity. Jersey and lace are joined together. Caps are made in favor; the piped along their edges, trasting color.

"Caps of a rubberized silk water-proof, are fashioned in charming shape and come in an assortment of colors. Bath material are shown. Caps lined in this rubberized silk while affording no warmth.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average 1920: 861,964
DAILY AND SUNDAY AVERAGE, 191,986

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATE

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be basically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory power.
JOSEPH PULITZER
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Coal Figures Right.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The Post-Dispatch was absolutely right on the figures it quoted for Carterville coal in the winter of 1916-17. I am a West End householder and had my bin filled with Carterville at that price in the fall of 1916. Not only could it have been bought at that figure by calling at the coal offices, but one big company sent solicitors from house to house insistently offering at that price and very glad it was when he could book an order at \$3.27 1/4. It was with one of these solicitors that I placed my order. Later in the season a slight advance in price was demanded, but I refused to pay it and settled with a receipt in full at \$3.27 1/4 for several tons delivered in February, 1917. Up to a comparatively recent date I had these received bills and probably could dig them up even now, but it is not important. Everybody except apparently E. J. Wallace knows that that was the ruling price for coal guaranteed to be Carterville, and of full ton weight that fall, and people thought it quite enough to pay; and it was enough. Mr. Wallace is the one who should receive his figure. Why should the fact be misrepresented or ignored to minimize the present extortion? The Post-Dispatch is right in this, as it has been in other figures exposing the impudent coal holdup.

HOUSEHOLDER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I see that another man claims to be full of riches and wealthier than the blacksmiths of Pierce, Dak., or J. D. I don't feel poor, either; am healthy, hard work, enjoy life and believe in fairness, but I don't like myself. I am an old man, so could be offered between said three wealth I but that \$99,997 out of a million would pick the riches of J. D., the other three to make the million would be the blacksmiths, Inxio and myself.

Of course, it can't be done, but what's the use of such self-made happiness? Anybody can be happy if satisfied with his or her condition, and such a fatalism would stop progress. This country is not Russia, it is the individual ambition that keeps us at the head of the world. TRUE.

Retail Food Prices.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The cartoon on the editorial page, the 18th, by Flispatriot, entitled "The Last of the Autocrats," was very good, indeed, but I am afraid Flisp has overlooked one in whom we are as much concerned as in "King Coal." The profiteering groceryman, or "Food Hog," is just as bad as the blacksmiths of Pierce, Dak., or J. D. He is so blind to the gains of the gotten gold that he has not realized that the so-called "speculators" in preparing a dose of medicine that he must take very soon, and the time is now. When we engaged in war we consumers were appealed to as a patriotic duty to carry our own groceries and our good wives did so. The prices we were paying for groceries at that time included delivery service. These prices were not changed (only as things took an upward jump from time to time thereafter), and not only did we continue paying for delivery service but did the grocery stores themselves, and we are continuing to do it and still pay for it. The expense they saved by having us do the work went to them as an added profit and to those who still had to do the credit-delivery business enough more was added to cover cost of service, and then some.

The trouble with the general run of groceries today is, they don't know how to or will not try to do business on the basis of from 10 to 15 per cent profit. Let us deal with those only who are trying to give us fair value for our money. The prices of retail food today are unfair. WILL U. STICK.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce wishes to extend to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch its whole-hearted appreciation for the splendid co-operation accorded it in carrying on its program of activities, in the interest of a greater and better St. Louis, during the past year.

We trust that by our record of accomplishment we may continue to merit the support of the press and of the citizens of St. Louis.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
A. G. MUNGENAST, General Secretary.

A Motorist Protests.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I notice in all of the papers a decided desire of automobile drivers out as carelessness and causing all of the accidents, but I never heard of the number of accidents caused by street cars to either automobiles or pedestrians, and I, therefore, ask you in all fairness, if you will not publish the number of accidents caused by street cars for the year 1920, to automobiles, pedestrians, Fire Department and other vehicles.

I am sure the public at large is equally interested and entitled to this information and if you are trying to stop accidents, why don't you pick on one crowd who have as much right to the streets as others, as they pay taxes for both the privilege and upkeep of the streets?

DRIVER.

WASTING THE ROAD FUND.

The Missouri Farmers' Association, with a reported membership of 60,000, is opposed to a State-wide system of permanent roads and in favor of distributing the authorized road fund among the several counties.

The plan of distribution was not outlined at Jefferson City when the association communicated its wishes to members of the Legislature it entertained at dinner. The recommendations left much to the judgment of the Legislature. But it is presumed that an equitable distribution is desired.

An equitable distribution would award to each county a pro rata of the road fund proportionate to each county's contribution to the fund. It would be a difficult plan to work out. Exactness could not be looked for. But an approximately equitable distribution could be devised, and such a plan, obviously, would mean giving unto them that hath, while leaving the counties that hath not in the mud of their present roadlessness. Possibly an equal distribution is wanted, giving each of the counties one-one-hundred-and-fourteenth of the \$60,000,000. That would make each county's allotment about \$525,000. With such a fund each county, statistically, could build, say, 15 miles of hard-surfaced, permanent roads. Practically, the per-county mileage would be less than that, because the endless duplication of engineering and overhead costs, with 114 counties acting independently, each with its individual organization, would absorb a large part of the money.

The Missouri Farmers' Association ought to reconsider its recommendation that the road fund be distributed among the several counties. That plan means waste, scandal and public embitterment. It does not mean good roads.

AN ARMY OF 175,000.

In limiting the size of the army to 175,000 enlisted men Congress seemingly was actuated by mixed motives. The urge of economy may be acknowledged, but a determination to reprimand Secretary of War Baker for his "contempt and violation of the people's will," which is according to the indignant and rhetorical Mr. Mondell, is without a parallel "in all history." The ferocious and imperialistic Baker, once a pacifist, and even dubbed a mollycoddle, willfully continued enlistments beyond the number provided for in the appropriation. Mr. Baker may consider himself censured.

The action of Congress, however, not only tables the recommendations of the War Department, but ignores the judgment of Gen. Pershing, who holds that an army of 200,000 "constitutes the safety limit."

That judgment has weight with the public, because Gen. Pershing has repeatedly shown himself to be no military megalomaniac. For a man who has attained to such rare eminence in the profession of arms, Gen. Pershing has manifested a wholesome hatred for war, or for a policy of preparedness that leads to war. Though his estimate as to our army requirements need not be accepted as final, Gen. Pershing's opinion is, obviously, informed and, the public believes, conservative.

To be sure, the difference between the army authorized by Congress and that advised by Pershing is not vital, either from the standpoint of economy, or as regards adequacy in the event of need. It seems a fair inference, then, that Congress decided, when rebuking Secretary Baker, to put Pershing in his place, too. The action, however, is in harmony with the movement for disarmament and is notice to the world that we are not preparing for aggression, nor expecting it.

TEXAS AND THE JAPANESE.

An experiment undertaken by the International Association of Machinists last year was so successful that wider adoption of the plan, which has come to be known as "The Norfolk Idea," is being urged upon union labor.

So far from anything magical or occult, the Norfolk experiment is a commonplace of business. It is to be seen that a Norfolk plant got into financial difficulty and the machinists' association got it out by furnishing the necessary money. Encouraged by the result, the machinists went into other ventures. The details and circumstances differ in different instances, but the principle involved is the familiar one of going into business on one's own account.

What the machinists did was to supply money and credit to enterprises that needed such assistance. It is to be seen that the machinists' association enlisted other organizations in sympathy with it to smooth out trade obstacles and generally to stimulate business. The association had resources of this character which the ordinary business house does not have. But everything was done within the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

The success of this plan on a larger scale is, of course, problematical. Statistics, of which there is an abundance, showing the percentage of successful business operation and investment might prudently be consulted. In any event, there can be no intelligent opposition to union labor's plan of putting its surplus and credit into industry. Instead, the decision should be welcomed. The greater experience union labor has on the other side of the payroll the better qualified it will be to appreciate the problems of business and to look at questions from the business man's viewpoint.

EDITORIAL SPARKS.

"Jim married a mæsuse, didn't he?" "Yes, and she certainly rubs it into him."—Judge.

Cop: Here! Here! you can't stop here, you know. Motorist (in stalled car): Can't, eh? You don't know this car.—National News.

"Dearest, you don't want to marry me for my money, do you?" "No, darling, but I don't hold it against you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Speaking of grand opera, have you ever heard Wagner's *Antheuser*?" "Antheuser's not music, you poor simp. Antheuser's a bush."—Nashville Tennessean.

These "water rights on the upper Jordan" remind the Biblio student how the world has moved since the days of Joshua and John the Baptist.—Boston Herald.

That two American homes out of five are now provided with stills or home brewing apparatus, is asserted by the Rev. Mr. Charles Eaton, who edits Leslie's. The bootleggers will be sorry to hear this.—Worcester Post.

Tennessee's Legislature is flirting with a \$1,500,000 soldier bonus. Mrs. Sergt. York, we take it, this year may have a new Easter bonnet.—Arkansas Democrat.

stitute in fact a conspiracy to violate it. Texas has the power, if she wishes to exercise it, to qualify the rights of aliens as to ownership of land, but she has not done so. In any event, these Japanese subjects, having lawfully acquired the properties, cannot be deprived of their use. A little energy on the part of the Federal Government to vindicate its authority in these cases appears highly desirable, not only in the interest of justice, but to the end also that Japan may have some evidence of our own good faith.

INSPECTION FIRST.

The milk inquiry, still incomplete, has shown conclusively that many of the St. Louis dairies are filthy. The buildings are old, the cows unclean, for. It is impossible to produce clean milk under such conditions.

The inquiry has made it pretty clear, too, that such conditions will never be remedied by ordinances or regulations. Our system of inspection is faulty. The report of the committee that visited seven dairies condemns it as almost worthless.

The inquiry has not yet probed deeply into the price of milk, although one witness has been interrogated on that score. The public, of course, is interested in this phase of the milk problem. It cannot understand why the price should be higher than in many cities less fortunately situated as regards the economy of this business. But important as the price is, the quality of milk is much more important. The former hits the pocketbook, but the latter attacks it itself. The danger of unclean milk does not have to be discussed. Everybody knows that unclean milk at any price, or no price at all, should be prohibited.

Apparently, the only way to guarantee the purity of milk is by vigilant inspection, backed up by the necessary legal requirements.

Inspection first, should be our milk slogan.

ECONOMY AT WASHINGTON.

The House of Representatives at Washington is to be commanded for rejecting the reapportionment bill which would have added 48 new members and increased the present membership of 435 to 483. The saving in salaries alone amounts to \$360,000. When the allowances for secretary hire and mileage are figured in, together with the other perquisites, the salvage will approximate \$500,000, or \$1666 for every working day.

But the time saved is of more value than the money. The House today is unwieldy and cumbersome.

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ORDERED ON ¹⁹²⁰ *by* JOHN TAINTOR FOOTE

Why Not:
Go to Church?
By SOPHIE IRENE LOEB.

YOUNG woman wrote to me as follows:

Mary Garden on "Success,"
"Men" and "Women"

As First Woman to Be Made General Director of a Grand Opera Company Her Management Will Be Watched With Keen Interest in New York and Chicago.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

MARY GARDEN, the singing actress, the world-famous *Tosca*, *Thais*, *Salomé* and *Monna Vanna*, has just assumed a role probably never before held by a woman in the history of grand opera. She has been appointed general director of the Chicago Opera Association.

New York, as well as Chicago, and women everywhere, will watch with keen interest Miss Garden's creation of this new part.

Her success in it will depend not at all on her vocal qualities, not even on her dramatic abilities, but on her business sense, her understanding of men and women, her sympathetic relations with New York and Chicago audiences, her forcefulness and tact, the quality of her brains.

Tell them if you wish of this person and of me, a cripple, who can not go to church more than two or three times a year and yet would give anything for the health and strength to go regularly. Tell them how I sit and hear the church bells ring and just long to go, while they whom God has blessed with strength cannot find time to go, but instead of going, turn their steps toward moving pictures or dance halls.

"Ask them to stop and think of me and many others like me who cannot go, but long to. I know you can write a piece that will touch some, if only a few of them, and I will be so pleased and thankful to you."

The letter speaks for itself. It is a worthy of every consideration not only by young people, but by every person.

Why not go to church?

The doors are open wide in every church. Why not go? What is there against it?

Just as this cripple says, you who can so easily go, why don't you do it? I know what one person will answer me, a friend of mine. He will say: "There is a bank president in the church which I attended who goes every Sunday, praying the most urgent prayers. He goes down to business the next day and cheats poor people out of their money. He is one of the pillars of the church." He will go on to tell me about another elder, another "pillar" of the church who does this, that, or the other thing that is wrong. He will explain how hypocritical these people are and give that as his big reason for not going to church."

Perhaps some of you who read this will agree with him. Perhaps some of you will point to the fact that even a preacher goes wrong sometimes. Perhaps some of you will tell how some constant churchgoer has a great wrong.

But what has this or any of this got to do with your going to church?

Suppose for a moment many "church members" are not as you would have them and are hypocritical.

You don't have to do what the bad churchgoer does. The prime question to ask one's self is what has the church to give to you—the individual?

Well, I will tell you what it gives to me—any church of whatever creed or denomination. It urges me to do right. I never knew of any church any place, anywhere, than suggested I do wrong.

ON SUCCESS for business or any other high place in life. We need brains on the stage; they are the sine qua non.

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Mary Garden on "Success,"
"Men" and "Women"The Weekly
HEALTH TALK.

By Dr. G. A. Jordan,
Assistant Health
Commissioner.

ONE of the most frequent means by which disease enters the body is through the mouth. It is very important, therefore, to keep the mouth and teeth clean, and to avoid acids that might convey disease germs to the mouth and from there to other parts of the body. Very fingers placed in the mouth and arteries that have been handled either by yourself or other people should be kept out of the mouth until you are certain that they are clean.

In keeping the mouth clean, one of the most vital things to consider is the care of the teeth. Bad teeth that are not kept clean are prolific sources of disease. Sometimes people have trouble with their joints, which are called "rheumatic pains," etc., but which as a matter of fact are due to poisons in the body caused by bad teeth.

When the teeth become bad and circulate poisonous products, it is necessary to pay painful visits to a dentist. How much better is the habit of cleaning the teeth daily.

The habit of keeping the teeth clean, but it requires constant and repeated attention. Young persons especially are prone to put off attention to their teeth, because it is hard for them to understand how unclean teeth may be hurtful to them. There are two ways of cleaning the teeth, brushing and using silk floss between the teeth.

In brushing, the brush should not be merely rubbed over the surface back and forth, because that does not remove the particles thoroughly. The proper way is to brush up and down so that the bristles will penetrate between the teeth. This should be repeated on the inside surfaces, and then the grinding surfaces should be brushed very thoroughly, and then the gums rubbed with the brush.

Almost all decay of the teeth begins on the surface between the teeth and on the grinding surfaces. By keeping these surfaces clean there will be very small opportunity for decay to set in. Small particles of food, when permitted to remain between the teeth, ferment, and attack the enamel very rapidly.

Another important factor in keeping the teeth and mouth clean is the habit of going to a dentist at least twice a year to see if the teeth need any attention. The dentist can readily find any small place of suspicion, and can remove a beginning decay if it has not progressed too far.

SAVE SCRAPS OF SOAP

SAVE all the scraps of toilet soap and shaving soap. When you have accumulated a sufficient quantity, put them on the stove with water enough to cover. Let boil slowly until they form a thick mass, pour into a square pan, and when partly cool, cut into squares. This makes an excellent bath soap or soap for toilet use when it has dried for two weeks.

THE latest fad for trimming handkerchiefs is the use of patchwork to form little designs in the corners.

Whitey Has a Terrible Fright

By Thornton W. Burgess

SAMMY JAY was doing one of the very few for whom Sammy had been waiting so long. He could see the great, round, fierce, yellow eyes glaring down into the hen yard. He could even see the disappointment in them at discovering that the hen yard was empty. Sammy opened his mouth and at the top of his lungs began to scream:

"Thief! thief! thief!" he screamed.

He fired until her blue-black arm refused to lift the 12-gauge any longer. Then she took a camp stool close to the door and sat there, waiting

—listening for a whine or a scratch that never came.

When a grayhounds appeared at the windows at last, the outside world was still in a shrieking, whirling frenzy. But an hour later the storm

was over.

Whitey Has a Terrible Fright

By Thornton W. Burgess

ON THE outside things to do all the Great World, being patient when he was impatient. He was fond of sitting hidden in the big cedar tree in Farmer Brown's doorway. His wings fairly itched to take him over to the Green Forest. It was the hardest kind of work to keep them still. But he did. He knew that patience was the only way to succeed in what he had set out to do. And it wasn't for just himself he was doing it. No, sir, it wasn't just for himself. It was for all the little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows. This made it a little wee bit easier.

What was Sammy doing? He was waiting for Whitey the Snowy Owl, the big white robber from the Far North, to appear near Farmer Brown's hen yard. He might not come that day. In that case Sammy would have to be patient another day. It would have made it a lot easier if Sammy could have been sure that Whitey would come. He felt in his bones that Whitey would, but he was very uncertain about knowing for sure that he would.

After a time Sammy closed his eyes just for a minute or two. They ached from staring out over the snow for so long. When he opened them he blinked quite as if he doubted those eyes which had never failed him. On the roof of Farmer Brown's hen house sat a straight white form! It hadn't been there when Sammy closed his eyes, but there it was now! He had heard no sound, not the faintest. Yet there sat that straight, big white form on the roof of the hen house, just as if it had been there all the time.

There was no mistaking who it was; it was Whitey the Snowy Owl, the great white robber from the Far North.

Whitey was very frightened.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DAILY MAGAZINE

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY
By James J. Montague.



WHY?
The grasshopper sings through the long summer days.
No arduous labor does he.
He foolishly follows frivolity's ways.
In reckless and sensuous glee.
He never lays up any chow in his lair.
On which to subsist when the meadows are bare,
And all of the moralists loudly declare
How shortly a corporal he will be.

The ant labors hard every day in the week.
He toils in his hole in the ground.
Provisions to feed on when breezes blow bleak
And the wolf and the winter come round.
He never sits round with a girl on his knee
Or backs the roulette wheel or goes on a spree.
And all of the moralists freely agree
That his methods are proper and sound.

You'd think that the grasshopper's fondness for fun
And his silly addiction to mirth
Would decently banish the idea of a gun.
From his pocket the place on the earth:
You'd think that the ant who employs all his hours
In enhancing his native acquisitive powers
Would rest, in old age, in the fairest of bowers
As the righteous reward of his worth.

Yet grasshoppers swarm from the north every year
And feast on the ripening grain;
They eat every blade, every leaf, every spear
Again and again and again.
While the ants have to work or they don't get along,
Which seems to establish that something is wrong.
You may know the moral of this little song:
To me it is not very plain!



BUT YOU NEVER CAN TELL
Doubtless Mr. Harding would offer
Cabinet positions to a lot of gentlemen
if he was sure they would refuse
to accept.

(Copyright, 1921.)

Face Looked Familiar.

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal" who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man.

At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer, and asked: "Dinah, do you know that new man?"

Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look, and then slowly answered: "Yes, I do; but I think he was my first husband."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Complying With the Conditions.

The Lawyer: Your aunt's will provided that her dog should die a natural death before you could succeed to its inheritance. I trust you can prove the animal's death was natural.

Mr. Neakin: Sure can. I fed the mutt a few grains of strichine and death naturally ensued.—Houston Post.

Can You Beat It?—By Kettner.



SOME MINERAL WATER! EITHER THAT OR SOME LIE—By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1921.)

ALKALI IKE'S PEACE OF MIND WAS DEPENDING ON A PIN—By PAYNE



LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—No. 379,165—By RUBE GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1921.)



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



Mistake Somewhere.

"Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?"
"Rabbits don't bark, dear."
"That's funny! My story book says that rabbits eat cabbage and bark."—Wichita Beacon.

If She Was Good.

"How old are you, Marjorie?"
"I'm 5 and mother says if I'm good an' eat lots of oatmeal, I'll be 6 next birthday."—Boston Transcript.

In Good.

"Grace is in luck."
"How so?"
"Two fellows are calling on her. One is a florist and the other owns a candy store."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Watch out for bogus \$1000 and \$10,000 bills," warns the Treasury Department. "We have been watching out for them for 20 years and have never seen one—bogus or genuine."—Grand Rapids News.

Married Life a la Mode.
No Relief in Sight.
Great Advantage.

"Do you prefer a safety razor?"
"I do," answered Mr. Growden.

"It has an enormous advantage in the fact that my wife never thinks of trying to sharpen a pencil with it."—Washington Evening Star.

"No wonder I'm often referred to as a 'mark,'" blurted zero.

"What's the answer?" asked the one above.

"Why the mercury touches me."

"Will it be ready then?"

"Wife: No, but then I'll go with you."—Houston Post.

"Every chance it gets!"—Buffalo Express.

"It's—"—Washington Evening Star.

"During the January Thaw—By Fontaine Fox.



A VAST ENGINEERING
OPERATION INCREASED
THE SIZE OF THE SKATING
POND UNTIL IT
ALMOST COVERED THE
ENTIRE LOT.

Thousands of
Tod
See the Offers to Ser
Lease, Sell, Buy, Teach, I
In the Wa

VOL. 73. NO. 143.

COMMANDER AN
CREW LOST W
BRITISH SUBMA
OFF LAND'S

K-5 Fails to Reappear
Submerging in P
Near the Approaches
English Channel
day, the Admiralty
nounces.

CAUSE OF DISAST
NOT DETERM

Craft Was of the Late
Largest Type of Un
Boats and Carried S
ficers and Approx
50 Men.

By the Associated Press
LONDON, Jan. 22.—British
marine K-5, Commander
James, was lost with a
Thursday, at the approach
English Channel, the Admin
nounced this afternoon.

The disaster to the K-5
while she was practicing
other submarines of the K
She submerged and never re
surface again.

The complement of the
marine was not given, but
of this class carry appr
six officers and 50 men.

The disaster occurred
off Land's End. A full co
of officers and men was ab
"K" class of submarines is
type of British submarine
vessels being 128 feet
with a surface speed of 54
a speed submerged of 14.
They carry eight torpedos,
four-inch gun and one
gun. Cause of the disas
known.

The four other "K" bo
been ordered to proceed
Spain, where an inquiry
held.

The submarine flotilla
part of the Atlantic Fleet
in the week for a spe
to Spanish ports and Gib
submarines were proce
the channel from Portsmo
they encountered a gale
refuge in Tor Bay, on the I
coast, until Wednesday.

Naval records show
submarines of the "K" cl
met with disaster. S
K-4 and K-17 were ran
sunk accidentally by larg
warships. Submarine K-6
while undergoing her
was raised to the surface b
vaging craft were forced
weather to cast off from
again raised, howev
minutely repaired, being re
K-22.

These craft are known
marine cruisers" and it
by British naval writers
were in service before a
German cruising subma
even been begun.

LIGHTNING STRIKES WIR
9 PERSONS ON CAR

Crowded Front Platform
Lost Angeles Accident
of Victims Wom
By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.
Nine persons, three of th
were seriously burned b
lightning struck a trolley
ing a heavy voltage of ele
run down a trolley pole in
trolley box of a Pacific C

The controller box
the car, which was cr
passengers. Surgeons
burned passengers pro
recover.

WHISKY SHIP WRECK

All But Six of 1000
White Aid Is Sear
By the Associated Press.

ROBERT MYERS, Fla.
Wholesale whisky run
in which prominent
voiced, was said by Fe
to have been uncovered
the arrest of James and
Mike, after their schoo
alleged to have carried
a major from Cuba, w
on the shore near Naples.

While the Delties w
and their wrecked ve
six cases of the liquor.
Federal and state offi
name of the ship hea
from "Frank M." to "I
was placed under Br
at Havana, where the li
shipped, according to the